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ABSTRACT

This manual is designed to help industrial arts teachers eliminate student eye injuries within industrial arts programs. Presented first is Mississippi eye safety law. Following a discussion of eye protection equipment, illustrations of eye protection devices are provided. Guidelines are set forth for selecting shade numbers for welding filters. Outlined next are various eye protection areas and eye protection requirements in various areas of industrial arts. Following a description of first aid procedures for eye emergencies, information is provided on the Wise Owl Clubs of America. Listed next are eye safety resource materials available from the Mississippi Society to Prevent Blindness. (MN)

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MISSISSIPPI INDUSTRIAL ARTS

ED215186

EYE SAFETY

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EYE SAFETY

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STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
POST OFFICE BOX 139
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI 39205

WILLIAM F. WINTER
GOVERNOR

Dear Industrial Arts Teacher:

Thank you for this opportunity to express my appreciation to you for the service that you render to our state's boys and girls through your special area of education. I am proud of the job that you are doing. At the same time I would like to express a concern that I have about eye safety in our schools. I am told that ninety percent of all accidents are preventable. Yet each year serious accidents involving visual damage or complete loss of sight occur throughout the country.

The equipment in your industrial arts laboratory enables students to gain a variety of practical experiences, but under potentially hazardous situations. A major contributing factor to eye injury is the failure of individuals working in or visiting hazardous areas to make proper use of appropriate eye and face protectors. As a professional educator you are not only responsible for the intellectual growth of our students, you are also responsible for their physical safety whenever they are in your charge.

In Mississippi, state law requires protective eye devices to be worn by students, teachers, and visitors while they are participating in, or directly observing, certain activities in the schools. You have the responsibility to teach students and others to observe this law and, when necessary, to enforce it.

Injury and loss of sight can be prevented most effectively through the implementation of a carefully planned eye safety program. This manual has been prepared by experts in the field of eye safety to serve as a guide in the presentation of an eye safety program.

Having experienced the anxiety of a serious eye problem in 1979, I can better appreciate the value of sight; therefore, I endorse this manual and encourage you to study it carefully and share its contents with your students as you work with them daily.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

William Winter

WILLIAM F. WINTER
Governor

FOREWORD

This publication is the culmination of efforts of the Safety Committee of the Mississippi Society to Prevent Blindness. The committee's charge was to prepare material for industrial arts teachers to assist them in eliminating student eye injuries within their programs. Sincere appreciation is expressed to the following members for sharing their expertise and for their dedication to this cause.

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In preparation for planning this manual, the committee reviewed eye safety literature from the states of Colorado, Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin. Most of the material appearing in this publication was adopted/adapted from these sources. We are indebted to these states for their assistance. Special appreciation is expressed to Mr. Dennis Hirchfelder, Director of Eye Safety Programs, National Society to Prevent Blindness, for his counsel.

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MISSISSIPPI EYE SAFETY LAW

SENATE BILL NO. 2282

AN ACT to require the wearing of approved eye protective devices during participation in certain vocational. industrial arts, and chemical-physical laboratory courses; and for related purposes.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi:

Section 1. (1) Each student and teacher in schools, colleges, universities, or other educational institutions, while participating in or observing any of the following courses of instruction:

(a) Vocational, technical, industrial arts, chemical, or chemical-physical, involving exposure to:

(i) Hot molten metals, or other molten materials;
(ii) Milling, sawing, turning, shaping, cutting, grinding, or stamping of any solid materials;
(iii) Heat treatment, tempering, or kiln firing of any metal or other materials;
(iv) Gas or electric arc welding, or other forms of welding processes;
(v) Caustic or explosive materials; or

(b) Chemical, physical, or combined chemical-physical laboratories involving caustic or explosive materials, hot liquids, or solids, injurious radiations, or other hazards not enumerated; is required to wear an appropriate industrial quality eye protective device at all times.

(2) For purposes of this section unless the context indicates otherwise "Industrial quality eye protective device" shall mean a device meeting the standards of the American National Standard Practice for Occupational and Educational Eye and Face Protection, Z87.1-1968, and subsequent revisions thereof, approved by the American National Standards Institute, Inc.

(3) Such devices may, at the discretion of the individual school, be

(a) furnished for all students and teachers;
(b) purchased and sold at cost to students and teachers; or
(c) made available for a moderate rental fee.

Such devices shall be furnished to all visitors to such shops and laboratories.

(4) The State Superintendent of Education shall prepare and circulate to each public and private educational institution in this state instructions and recommendations for implementing the eye safety provisions of this section.

Section 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved: March 21, 1974

EYE PROTECTION EQUIPMENT

All eye protection equipment must meet the current requirements of the *American National Standard Practice for Occupational and Educational Eye and Face Protection, Z87.1-1979,* and subsequent revisions thereof.

The American National Standards Institute (ANSI) is a non-profit organization which coordinates the voluntary development and maintenance of several thousand national consensus standards utilized by business and industry, governmental agencies, educational institutions and others. The ANSI Z87.1 Standard for Eye and Face Protective Devices referred to in this manual and referenced in federal (OSHA) safety rules was developed under the auspices of ANSI, with the National Society to Prevent Blindness serving as sponsor and secretariat for the project. To purchase a copy of the current American National Standard Practice for Occupational and Educational Eye and Face Protection, Z87.1 - 1979 and subsequent revisions thereof, WRITE: American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 1430 Broadway, New York, NY 10018.

I. *STREETWEAR EYEGLASSES*

(1) Lenses must meet minimal impact resistant test as specified by the United States Food and Drug Administration.

(2) These lenses can be mounted in any type of frame.

(3) This type of eyeglasses offers some degree of eye safety, however, **they do not meet the requirements** of eye protective devices as required by ANSI Z87.1 referenced by the Mississippi Eye Safety Law.

(4) Teachers and students who wear streetwear eyeglasses in laboratories and shops MUST utilize an appropriate cover goggle meeting ANSI Z87.1 specifications.

II. *INDUSTRIAL SAFETY GLASSES*

Lenses of industrial safety glasses must meet a more stringent impact test as required by the ANSI Z87.1 Standard. Lenses meeting these requirements are identifiable by a manufacturer's marking on the upper part of the front surfaces.

Safety Frames are designed to meet ANSI Z87.1 test requirements including:

(1) Testing for adequate lens retention under frontal impact.

(2) Greater strength and flame resistance.

(3) All major component parts must be identified by a manufacturer's and Z87.1 logo.

Both lenses and frames completely assembled must meet all ANSI Z87.1 requirements for eye protective devices as required by the Mississippi Eye Safety Law.

Industrial safety glasses equipped with side shields afford added protection.

Prescription Safety Glasses of Industrial Quality may be worn provided both the frame and lenses, singly and in combination, meet ALL ANSI Z87.1 requirements.

III. *CONTACT LENSES*

An Advisory Committee of the National Society to Prevent Blindness has issued the following position statement on the use of contact lenses in eye-hazardous work areas. School administrators—shop and laboratory instructors in particular—would be well advised to carefully consider the advice conveyed.

Contact lenses may be worn in many occupations. Contact lenses provide an adequate means of visual rehabilitation for employees who have had a cataract removed from one or both eyes; who are highly nearsighted; or who have irregular astigmatism from corneal scars or keratoconus. However, when the work environment entails exposure to chemical fumes, vapor, or splashes, intense heat, molten metals, or highly particulate atmosphere, contact lens use should be restricted. Certain federal or state regulations may also limit their use.

Contact lenses, of themselves, do not provide eye protection in the industrial sense. For occupational use, contact lenses should be worn only in conjunction with appropriate industrial eye protection.

The teacher should ensure the identification of the contact lens wearer for appropriate emergency care and for protection in work areas hazardous to the eyes.

Wearing of contact lenses in contaminated environments with a respirator shall not be allowed. Federal Register, Volume 36, Number 105, Part II #1910, 134 (e) (5) (ii).

To be of industrial quality, safety eyewear devices must meet or exceed all of the requirements of the "American National Standard Practice for Occupational and Educational Eye and Face Protection, Z87.1, 1979," or later revisions thereof, as published by the American National Standards Institute, Inc.

IV. *PHOTOTROPIC LENSES*

Phototropic (or photochromic) lenses change depth of tint when exposed to varying degrees of ultra-violet radiation, i.e., daytime light conditions. Presently available phototropic lenses do not fully comply with ANSI Z87.1 indoor light transmission requirements, nor should they be worn outdoors where hazardous ultra-violet or infra-red radiation could be encountered. No variable or fixed-tint lenses should be worn indoors unless called for by the nature of particular tasks, or when prescribed for individuals by ophthalmic specialists.

V. *MAINTENANCE OF EYE PROTECTION DEVICES*

A. Cleaning*

1. General - When a person is assigned protective equipment, it is recommended that this equipment be cleaned and disinfected regularly, without sharing by another person unless disinfected as specified in the Z87.1 Standard summarized by following procedure:

   Thoroughly clean all surfaces with soap or suitable detergent, and warm water. Carefully rinse all traces of soap or detergent. Completely

*ANSI Z 87.1-1979

immerse the protector for 10 minutes in a solution of modified phenol, hypochlorite, quaternary ammonium compound, or other disinfection reagent, in *a strength specified by the manufacturer of the safety equipment*, at a room temperature of 20°C (68°F). Remove protector from solution and suspend in a clean place for air drying at room temperature, or with heated air. Do not rinse because this will remove the residual effect.

Ultra-violet disinfecting equipment may be utilized in conjunction with the preceding washing procedure, when such equipment can be demonstrated to provide comparable disinfection.

Spray-type disinfecting solutions and bactericides may be utilized when such pressurized spray solutions can be demonstrated to provide comparable disinfection with the immersion procedure outlined above.

Protectors showing need for extensive cleansing should be disassembled to the extent possible without tools, prior to the washing and disinfection procedure. Replace defective parts with new ones.

B. Storage

The dry parts or items should be placed in clean, dust-proof containers to protect them.

C. Maintenance

It is essential that the lenses of eye protectors be kept clean. Restricted vision due to dirty lenses can cause eye fatigue and become a contributory factor to accidents.

Daily cleaning of eye protectors is recommended.

Pitted or scratched lenses may reduce vision and seriously reduce protection. Lenses that are pitted or scratched should be replaced when, in the judgement of the safety supervisor or other qualified person the eye protector no longer complies with the requirements of 6.3.3.4-ANSI Z87.1-1979 Standard.

Replacement of lenses in plastic frames should be made from the front only. Replacement of lenses from the rear may destroy the capability of the frame to retain the lenses under impact.

Replace headbands. Slack, worn-out, sweat soaked, knotted, or twisted headbands may not hold the eye protector in proper position. Visual inspection can determine when the elasticity is reduced to a point beyond proper function.

To prolong the life of eye protectors, they should be placed in suitable cases or containers between periods of use.

Issue and Use. Protectors are a personal item and should be for the individual and exclusive use of the person to whom they are issued. *If circumstances require reissue, the protectors shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected as described.*

VI. *USE OF COVER GOGGLES*

Cover goggles of the chemical type with restricted ventilating ports or the shop type with multiple perforations for ventilation, must fully comply with or exceed all requirements of the Z87.1-1979 Standard and be marked with a "Z87".

VII. *ALL OTHER EYE PROTECTIVE DEVICES*

All devices, such as face shields, welding goggles/hood must comply with or exceed all requirements of the Z87.1-1979 Standard.

VIII. *TIPS ON PURCHASING SAFETY EYEWEAR*

REQUEST TO BID text should clearly specify that only devices which meet *All* requirements of the ANSI Z87.1-1979 Standard are to be bid upon.

REQUEST TO BID text should stipulate that "all successful bidders will be required to certify on their business letterhead or by other appropriate means, that all eye and face protective devices to be delivered under their particular purchase order(s) will meet *All* requirements of the American National Standard Practice for Occupational and Educational Eye and Face Protection Z87.1-1979, or subsequent revisions thereof.

Other purchasing considerations are as follows:

a. Cable temples hold eyewear in place better than spatula-type temples, especially in face-down work positions.

b. Plastic lenses require a special lens cleaning tissue to prevent scratching. For a thorough cleaning job, mild soap, warm rinsing, and air drying are recommended.

c. Cover goggles exposed to chemicals should have Neoprene headbands which resist deterioration.

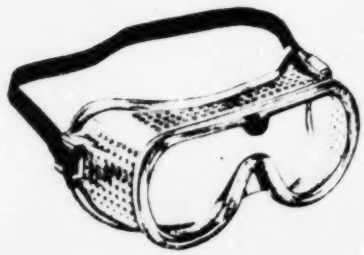
IX. *POSTING OF EYE HAZARDOUS AREAS*

The entrances to all shops, laboratories or other areas which require industrial quality eye protection should be posted with a sign indicating the requirements. In addition, machines, equipment or process areas and laboratories requiring operators to wear specific eye and face protection should be posted with warning signs.

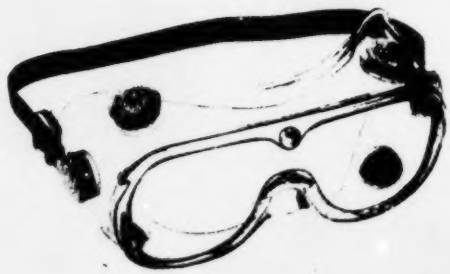
ILLUSTRATIONS OF EYE PROTECTION DEVICES

1. Safety Spectacles with full side shields, metal or plastic frame.

2. Safety Goggles. Flexible fitting, regular ventilation ("Dust" or "Shop" goggles).

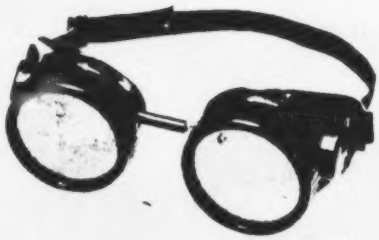


3. Safety Goggles. Flexible fitting, hooded ventilation ("Chemical" goggles).



4. Plastic or Mesh Face Shields. Not a primary protection device. Must be used in conjunction with safety spectacles or safety goggles.

5. Welding Goggles. Eyecup type. Tinted lenses.



6. Welding Goggles. Coverspec type. Tinted plate lens.

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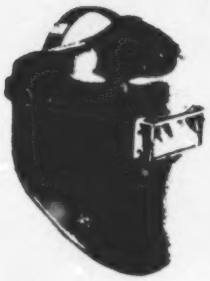
7. Welding Helmet



8. Visitor's Eye Protective Device. Does not meet all ANSI Z87.1 requirements and should not be use by student or teachers in eye hazardous areas. If visitors are to be in the area for a long period, or participate in the activities they will need other eye protection devices.

SELECTION OF SHADE NUMBERS FOR WELDING FILTERS*

The following is a guide for the selection of the proper shade numbers of filter lenses or plates used in welding. Shades more dense than those shown for various operations may be selected to suit the individual's needs.

Welding Operation	Suggested Shade Number*
Shielded Metal-Arc Welding, up to 5/32 in. (4mm) electrodes	10
Shielded Metal-Arc Welding, 3/16 to 1/4 in. (4.8 to 6.4mm) electrodes	12
Shielded Metal-Arc Welding, over 1/4 in. (6.4mm) electrodes	14
Gas Metal-Arc Welding (Nonferrous)	11
Gas Metal-Arc Welding (Ferrous)	12
Gas Tunsten-Arc Welding	12
Atomic-Hydrogen Welding	12
Carbon Arc Welding	14
Torch Soldering	2
Torch Brazing	3 or 4
Light Cutting, up to 1 in. (25mm)	3 or 4
Medium Cutting, 1 to 6 in. (25 to 150mm)	4 or 5
Heavy Cutting, over 6 in. (150mm)	5 or 6
Gas Welding (Light) up to 1/8 in. (3.2mm)	4 or 5
Gas Welding (Medium) 1/8 to 1/2 in. (3.2 to 12.7mm)	5 or 6
Gas Welding (Heavy) over 1/2 in. (12.7mm)	6 or 8

*The choice of a filter shade may be on the basis of visual acuity and may therefore vary widely from one individual to another, particularly under different current densities, materials, and welding processes. However, the degree of protection from radiant energy afforded by the filter plate or lens when chosen to allow visual acuity will still remain in excess of the needs of eye filter protection. Filter plate shades as low as shade 8 have proven suitable radiation-absorbent for protection from the arc welding process.

Note: In gas welding or oxygen cutting where the torch produces a high yellow light, it is desirable to use a filter lens that absorbs the yellow or sodium line in the visible light of the operations (spectrum).

*Excerpted with permission from the American National Standard Practice for Occupational and Educational Eye and Face Protection, Z 87.1-1979.

EYE PROTECTION AREAS

(K-12)

I. *PHYSICAL AND BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE LABORATORIES AND CLASSROOMS*

A. Eye protection devices shall be worn in science teaching areas (i.e. laboratories, classrooms, demonstration areas, preparation rooms, and storage areas), where the following conditions exist:

1. Chemicals are being handled.
2. Hot liquids or solids are being handled.
3. Any other activity of operation involving mechanical or manual work in any area that is potentially hazardous to the eye.

B. Operations that are particularly hazardous such as those which may involve implosions, explosions, and infra-red or ultra-violet light warrent special eye protection.

C. Where demonstration equipment is shielded or isolated from students, eye protection is not necessary for students. However, all participants are required to use approved safety eyewear.

II. *INDUSTRIAL ARTS, TRADE, INDUSTRIAL, TECHNICAL AND AGRICULTURAL MECHANICS*

A. Industrial eye protective devices meeting the requirements of ANSI Z 87.1 Standard are required in all industrial laboratories (shops).

B. Eye safety spectacles with side shields are the recommended basic minimal requirements for all industrial laboratory (shop) activities.

C. In specialized industrial activities, appropriate eye safety devices should be selected from Eye Protection Requirements Table on page 12.

III. *ART*

In specialized arts/crafts activities or processes as described in the eye safety law, appropriate eye safety devices should be selected from eye selection chart.

IV. *HOME ECONOMICS*

It is recommended that eye protective devices be worn in:

A. Foods and Nutrition classes where deep fat frying is done, and where the cleaning of ovens, sinks, etc. is done with aerosol sprays, strong detergents or caustic bleaches.

B. Clothing and Textile classes where special precaution should be taken when using a sewing machine to sew on buttons, snaps and other accessory items because of the needle breaking and being projected into the eye.

V. *STAGE CRAFT*

In specialized stage craft activities (processes) as described in the eye safety law, appropriate eye safety devices should be selected from eye selection chart.

VI. *MAINTENANCE AND CUSTODIAL*

Maintenance and custodial activities expose the eye to a variety of hazards. Flying objects, splashes or corrosive liquids and dusts are among the most frequent causes of eye injury.

Many maintenance and custodial activities are similar to typical shop and laboratory practices and the recommended protective equipment for those operations should be used.

When eye hazardous maintenance and custodial activities are conducted in areas when passersby may be exposed, the hazard area shall be marked and barricaded to warn those passersby of the danger.

VII. *VISITORS*

All visitors to eye hazardous areas are required to wear eye protective devices meeting the ANSI Z87.1-1979 Standard.

EYE PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS IN VARIOUS AREAS OF INDUSTRIAL ARTS

The following table indicates various areas of industrial arts, eye hazards inherent in typical operations performed within these areas, and required eye protection devices to prevent eye injury.

AREA	OPERATION OR MACHINE	EYE HAZARD	EYE PROTECTION DEVICES
Art Metal	*Jewelry Work*		
	Silver soldering, chasing and smelting	Sputtering metal, flux, flying chips	Chemical goggles Spectacles
	Enameling		
	Enameling, kiln firing	Air bubble explosion, dust	Safety spectacles equipped with attached side shields (for severe exposure add face shield)
Ceramics	*General Operations*		
	Kiln firing, enamel mixing, glass fritting, potters wheel	Flying clay, dust, fluids, air bubble explosions	Safety spectacles equipped with attached side shields (for severe exposure add face shield)
	Mosaic Tile Work		
	Cutting, grinding	Flying chips, dust	Safety spectacles equipped with attached side shields
Construction	*General Operations*		
	Carpentry, Woodworking, Masonry	Flying chips, nails and stock, kickback, glue chips dusts and splashes	Shop goggles or safety spectacles equipped with attached side shields (for severe exposure add face shield)
Electricity/ Electronics	*General Operations*		
	Drilling, boring, turning, punching, soldering, winding, tube handling, stripping, grinding and other work	Flying metal and chips, glass, wire, spattering	Safety spectacles equipped with attached side shields (when working on TV picture tubes-add face shield)

AREA	OPERATION OR MACHINE	EYE HAZARD	EYE PROTECTION DEVICES
Graphic Arts	*Commercial Art*		
	Spray painting and other work	Sprays	Chemical goggles
	Graphic Arts		
	Melting lead or wax, use of chemicals, cutting and stitching	Chemical and metal splatter, flying dust, flying objects	Chemcial goggles
	Printing		
	Melting lead and other work	Chemical andmetal splatter, flying dust	Chemical goggles
Leather Work	*General Operations*		Dust goggles
	Carving, stamping, scuffing	Flying chips, dust	Safety spectacles equipped with attached side shields (only where hazardous conditions exist)
Plastics	*General Operations*		
	Buffing, carving, drilling, forming, sanding, sawing, shaping	Flying chips, dust	Safety spectacles equipped with attached side shields
	Extruding, heating, mixing, pouring	Splashing and spilling	Chemical goggles
Power Mechanics	*General Operations*		
	Welding, electronic arc	Welding flash, flying sparks	Welding helmet over safety spectacles equipped with attached side shields
	Gas welding, cutting and burning	Flying sparks and metal	Welding goggles over safety spectacles equipped with attached side shields
	Chiseling, drilling, grinding, sanding, milling, shaping	Flying, chips, sparks	Safety spectacles equipped with attached side shields
	Greasing, spray painting, steam and solvent cleaning	Grease, hot steam, mists, splashing materials	Chemical goggles

AREA	OPERATION OR MACHINE	EYE HAZARD	EYE PROTECTION DEVICES
General Metals	*General Metals*		
	All metal work including plumbing and pipe fitting, annealing, bending and shaping metals, drilling, etching, forging, grinding, heat treating, metal spilling, riveting, sawing metals,	Flying chips, chunks, projectiles, lubricants, lint, buffing compounds, sparks, abrasives, rivets, sputtering solder, flux, fluids	Safety spectacles equipped with attached side shields or chemical goggles (for severe exposure add face shield)
	Foundry Work		
	Chipping and grinding casting, core and mold making	Flying chips, sand and parting compound	Safety spectacles equipped with attached side shields
	Heating and pouring metal	Splashing and sputtering molten metal	Safety spectacles equipped with attached side sields and face shield
	Machine Shop		
	Grinding, chipping, filing and scraping, drilling, turning, milling, shaping, sawing, cutting	Flying objects, sparks, splaches	Safety spectacles equipped with attached side shields or goggles
	Welding (see page 9)		
	Welding, electric arc	Welding flash; flying sparks, flux; sputtering welds, air bubble explosions	Welding helmet with filter lens over safety spectacles
	Gas welding, cutting, burning and metalizing	Flying sparks and metal	Welding goggles over safety spectacles equipped with attached side shields
	Chipping welds	Flying chips, slag	Safety spectacles equipped with attached side shields
	Other work	Flying chips, sparks	Safety spectacles equipped with attached side shields.
Woods	*All operations*	Flying nails and stock, kickback, chips, glue chips, dust, mists	Safety spectacles equipped with attached side shields

FIRST AID FOR EYE EMERGENCIES

NO MATTER HOW MINOR THE EYE INJURY, SEEK PROPER MEDICAL TREATMENT IMMEDIATELY.

DETERMINE IF VICTIM IS WEARING CONTACT LENSES! THEY MUST BE REMOVED BEFORE FIRST AID IS ADMINISTERED.

SPECKS IN THE EYE

DO-lift upper eyelid outward and down over the lower lid.
DO-let tears wash out specks or particle.
if it doesn't wash out—keep eye closed, bandage lightly and
DO-see a doctor.
DO NOT— rub the eye.

BLOWS TO THE BONES AROUND THE EYE

DO-apply cold compresses immediately, for 15 minutes; again each hour as needed to reduce pain and swelling.
DO-in case of discoloration or "black eye," which could mean internal damage to the eye—see a doctor.

CUTS AND PUNCTURES OF EYE OR EYELID

DO-bandage lightly and see a doctor at once.
DO NOT-wash out eye with water.
DO NOT-try to remove an object stuck in the eye.

CHEMICAL BURNS

Eye damage for chemical burns may be extremely serious, as from alkalis or caustic acids; or less severe, as from chemical "irritants".

In all eye accidents involving chemical burns:

DO-flood the eye with tap water IMMEDIATELY, within seconds, then continuously and gently, for at least 15 minutes, or until medical counsel is obtained. Keep eye open as widely as possible during flooding.

DO-seek medical attention immediately.
DO NOT-use an eye cup.
DO NOT-bandage the eye.
DO NOT-use any substitutes for water.
DO NOT-use any treatment other than water without medical advice.

SPRAY CANS are an increasing source of chemical eye injury, compounded by the force of contact, Whether containing caustics or "irritants", they must be carefully used and kept away from children.

EYE WASH FOUNTAINS are recommended in all laboratories where chemicals are in use.

THE WISE OWL CLUB OF AMERICA

The Wise Owl Club of America is an effective incentive plan to reduce needless and costly eye accidents and loss of sight, by encouraging the widespread use of proper eye-protection equipment.

The Club is sponsored by the National Society to Prevent Blindness, (a non-profit, voluntary agency whose efforts are exclusively devoted to the PREVENTION of blindness), and its state affiliates, including the Mississippi Society to Prevent Blindness. (NSPB).

A Wise Owl Chapter may be established at a school or school system by simply completing and mailing the application form supplied by MSPB. There need be no eligible members at the time of application for a charter.

Wise Owl Club membership is awarded only to students, teachers, and employees whose eyesight is saved by wearing eye protection at the time of a potentially blinding accident.

Special Citation Awards are available for students, teachers or employees who save their sight on two or more occasions.

Club members pay no dues and award material for students, teachers and school employees are free. Award materials for industrial employees are $5.00 per set.

There are presently more than 70,000 members in the Wise Owl Club of America.

The Society firmly believes that through conscientious use of safety eyewear, *over 90 percent of all eye injuries and loss-of-sight cases can be prevented.*

EYE SAFETY RESOURCE MATERIAL AVAILABLE FROM THE MISSISSIPPI SOCIETY TO PREVENT BLINDNESS

115 Broadmoor Drive
Jackson, MS 39206

PUBLICATIONS — Single copies free — charges for quantity orders.

20 QUESTIONS ON EYE SAFETY — Answers the most often asked questions about use of safety eyewear ($4.00 per 100)

FIRST AID FOR EYE EMERGENCIES — A sticker for first aid cabinets ($2.00 per 100)

HOW TO JUMP-START A CAR SAFELY — Vinyl auto battery sticker (25¢ each — $10.00 per 100)

"AN OPTION TO SEE" CLASSROOM PACKET — Has classroom aids including poster, overhead transparency, duplicating masters for use with film of same name. Price $3.95.

WISE OWL CLUB MATERIALS

A free pamphlet which describes the internationally recognized eye safety incentive program, which includes membership award materials, for lab and shop students, teachers, and industrial employees whose sight is saved by use of safety eyewear.

FILMS

AN OPTION TO SEE — Dramatization to encourage eye protection primarily in shop and lab classes. (Accompanying study packet available. See above.) Grades 7-12. (17 minutes)

EYE AND FACE PROTECTION IN CHEMICAL LABORATORIES — Violence of chemical explosions and their dangers to person and property; how the lab can be made safe. (22 minutes)

EXPEDITE SCHOOL EYE SAFETY — Eye hazards in school and college chemistry labs industrial shops with the specific eye safety equipment recommended. (12 minutes)

THE SMARTEST KID IN TOWN — Dramatizes the serious problem of children's eye accidents at school, home and play. (20 minutes)

IT'S UP TO YOU — Forceful eye safety message includes eye surgery sequence. (11½ minutes)

DON'T PUSH YOUR LUCK — Vividly depicts a blinding eye accident in an industrial plant. A dramatic tool for improving eye safety programs. (13 minutes)

FOR THE REST OF YOUR LIFE — Demonstrates inherently dangerous properties of anhydrous ammonia fertilizer, and how careless use can have blinding effects. (16 minutes)

STRAIGHT TALK ON EYE SAFETY — Stresses importance of protection in industrial plants, school labs and workshops. (12 minutes)

RX FOR EYE SAFETY — Color slides dealing with eye safety (37 slides and narration)

YOU BET YOUR EYES — "You have nothing to gain and everything to lose" is the theme of this unique dramatization of the use of protective eyewear in shops and labs. General audience. (17 minutes)

To borrow MSPB films contact:

Film Library
Mississippi State Board of Health
Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39216
(601) 354-6639